



# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. K. GORMAN & CO.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1865.

When France was invaded by Charles the 5th, he required of a prisoner how far it might be from the frontier to Paris; the reply was, "about 12 days, but they will be days of battle."

When Sherman sailed from Atlanta, to establish his base for future operations at Savannah, he met no such prisoner and no such gallant assurance, and he went on his way well equipped. So in South Carolina, he zigzagged from the east to the Capital, and again almost to the coast. And he thought to do the same through North Carolina, until he should join the great besieger before the lines of Richmond. He had acquired immense confidence, and in his brag-gartful, believed that he was irresistible. His prestige had become enormous. It was thought that our forces were scattered and demoralized, and that our Tennessee army was virtually disbanded. But fate had in store for this arrogant and pretentious representative of Yankee brutality, another and quite a different reception. Johnston was restored to command, and at once a new and enthusiastic vigor took possession of the army; the absentees returned to their commands; stragglers hurried about caught up, and hastened to the front; and wherever the voice of the soldier could be heard, it was of rejoicing, that a leader had been furnished who could inspire and command. Gen. Beauregard assumed of his own accord, the apparently subordinate position of second in command, but really fills the important relation of adjunct to his cotemporary, in the first battle of Manassas. As a precursor of the changing tide, Hoke met the enemy at Kingston, and burst upon him with the fury of a storm—breaking his lines and his plans, and relieving him, in killed, wounded and prisoners, of at least three thousand men. It was Hoke who opened the campaign of 1864 by the storming of Plymouth, and the subsequent forced evacuation of Washington, and it is Hoke who presents to the Confederacy, the first victory of 1865. This was Schofield whom Hoke sheared of his plumes. Then Hampton, the glorious and chivalrous leader, sprang upon Kilpatrick, while softly dallying in the arms of love, near Johnsonville, and ran him out of his nest, in apparel too slight for the inclement day. This was a decided victory; four hundred prisoners were taken, and one hundred of our own recaptured, and all the starch was taken out of Kilpatrick's cavalry. "By and by," it happened, to Sherman himself, to meet a lion in his path. Hardee had leisurely travelled along with him across the Sand Hills about Cheraw and through Richmond and Cumberland, and preceded him out of Fayetteville, by only a few short hours. On a sequestered road, not a thousand miles from Raleigh, the redoubtable raider, now hunting for his mate, who had been winged by the shot of Hoke, came upon the lines of two Brigades of Hardee's Corps, and thought to penetrate and disperse the discomfited rebels. Six times they came to the assault, and six times they were handsomely repulsed; our object was gained; it was shown to Sherman and to our own men, that this was no veritable giant they had encountered, but only a dwarf on stilts. This happened on Thursday last, and on that day our work was accomplished with only a loss of about four hundred killed and wounded, while the enemy lost over two thousand. In the meantime, the elements were gathering up, and on Sunday another encounter took place, in which this same, "so called," giant, was driven for miles, his guns captured, his dead and wounded left in our hands, and his force only saved by the density of the woods, which did not permit that rapidity of operation, which was essential in order to keep up with our swift footed foe. In this affair we took three pieces of artillery, and brought off a number of prisoners; our own loss was slight and that of the enemy heavy. What is especially worthy of notice in these several affairs of the past two weeks, is the admirable spirit and determined courage of the troops. It was difficult to restrain their ardor. They were unwilling to await the approach of the enemy behind their works, but sprang over the entrenchments and charged him on the advance. On the other hand it is noticeable with how much ease the enemy were driven back, though rallying on successive lines, of reinforcement, he made feeble resistance and gave back on our approach. In these affairs of the last two weeks, the co-operating arms of Sherman have sustained a loss of full ten thousand men.

The prestige of the blustering bluffer is lost. He has been called and his hand is discolored, and his weakness is patent. Our men feel now, that they can whip him, and they mean to do it. Here on North Carolina soil, they mean to do it. Here on North Carolina soil they mean to bring his presumptuous career to a close. He has no resources to draw upon; his full strength has been developed, and is insufficient, while Gen. Johnston is awaking enthusiasm from Virginia to Mississippi. The tone of the public confidence is daily improving, and all except the contemptible Tories, who harbor the desire of their country's overthrow, are elated at the prospect of the coming victories. At the last accounts Sherman had gone to digging, and a merry time he will have this summer, in digging his way through the pine forests of North Carolina. About his present location, he will find whortleberries, the chief fruit, and mosquitoes a local population.

**BROOKS JAIL.**—We learn that two negro men, under sentence of death, for the crime of Rape, and who were to be hanged on Friday, the 24th inst., broke jail, in Oxford, on Sunday night last, making their escape.

**PROMOTED.**—Lt. Col. James R. Love, of Thomas' Legion, has been promoted to full Colonel, to command the 1st Regiment of the Legion. This is a promotion justly earned by hard service. Col. Love is a good officer, a brave man, and last but not least, a gentleman. —*Asheville News.*

**Colored Troops.** We see that Majors J. W. Pegram and Thos. P. Turner have received authority from the Secretary of War to raise companies of negro soldiers, and they have published an appeal through the columns of the Richmond papers. The work is said by the Richmond papers to have begun most auspiciously. A company is already formed and the enlistments are numerous in the city. It is expected that Virginia will readily raise twenty thousand of these troops.

The news from the trans-Mississippi, of the action taken there in anticipation of the law, has stimulated the movement here. Twenty-five thousand are already enrolled under Kirby Smith.

In a few days steps will be taken to commence the enrollment in North Carolina, and it is well to let the negroes know the terms upon which they will enter the service.

There will be no force employed to compel them to serve.

Their enlistment will be voluntary, with their own, and the consent of their master.

Free negroes will be received who choose to volunteer.

The boon will be freedom and a home among those with whom they have been raised—a home of their own.

An opportunity is now offered to the negro of serving his country, of establishing for himself a property and a home, of earning freedom, and winning the good opinion of mankind.

Gen. Lee has, long ago, announced that he looks to the negro as an element of strength that will enable him to resist all the efforts of the invader. He gives to this class his confidence, and tells them "I will trust you—I will rely upon you—I will lead you in battle, and I expect that your courage, your fidelity, your love of country and your love of home, will make you good soldiers, who will fight to win the boon of freedom."

We hope the masters, in this State, will begin to explain this matter to their slaves, and put the choice to them freely, to say whether they will volunteer. Let no time be lost, they are needed now, great events are about to be accomplished.

**Fayetteville.** We do not hear anything from Fayetteville that we consider sufficiently reliable to vouch for. The rumors are contradictory; according to some reports the enemy burned the Court and Market houses; the Arsenal, and all the factories, the printing office of the *Observer*, and several residences. Other rumors say that no private dwelling was destroyed. Again it is vouched that the enemy have evacuated the place, and this is contradicted by the assertion that they have left a garrison.

One thing is certain, the people have been robbed and plundered, and are left almost in a starving condition, and all that can be done ought to be done, and that speedily for their relief. We shall let the public know the situation in Fayetteville, as soon as any reliable information is received.

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**Personal.** We regret to learn that Brig. Gen. Reynolds, of Arkansas, was severely wounded in one of the recent fights, and has suffered amputation of the left leg. He is now in hospital at the late residence of Dr. Eph J. Haywood, and is doing as well as possible.

Brig. Gen. Harrison, of Texas, wounded in the cavalry affair at Johnsonville, is improving.

It seems that Mr. Wigfall, ex-honorable Mr. Hunter from any complicity in the scheme of obtaining the resignation of the President.

In the Senate, a few days since, Mr. Wigfall rose to a personal explanation, not as to himself. He made a rule never to correct reports of what he said in debate, and was, therefore, not responsible for what appeared. Some gentleman had informed him, that in commenting on his speech a few days ago on the negro enlistment bill, the Richmond *Enquirer* had involved the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter) in the matter discussed: the propriety of obtaining the resignation of the President. He had read the article hastily the morning it appeared, and had not seen since. He supposed it to be simply an attack on himself, about which he cared nothing, and to which he intended to pay no attention. He wished simply to say that he and Mr. Hunter differed *to celo* as to the effect of the President's resignation upon the success of our cause, and that their action had been as different as their views. So far from co-operating, Mr. Hunter had, on all occasions, discountenanced any action on the subject.

**Fayetteville.** We have been shown a letter says the *Confederate*, from Maj. W. S. Downer, Superintendent of the Lockville Mining Company, of the 17th inst., giving some account of the doings of Yankees in Fayetteville. We have been permitted to extract the following:

"Fayetteville is ruined. All the Arsenal Buildings, the Market House, Court House, printing office, both Foundries, all the Mills, Cotton Factories, Oil Works, Mr. Mallett's house, Mr. McLean's house, &c. They robbed the people of everything in the way of food. I have a letter from Mr. Mallett in which he says, 'some people must starve.'—The train has gone down to Little River today and taken a load of provisions."

**GORMAN.**—Brigadier General Singleton, of Illinois, who has been sojourning in Richmond for some days, under authority of the two Governments, left this morning, says the Richmond *Courier* of the 17th inst., by flag of truce for Grant's lines, on his return to Washington.

What was the particular mission of Mr. Singleton to Richmond, has never been clearly understood, but we apprehend it will not have any decided bearing on the war, one way or the other.

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The following letter is from an officer of high rank, and speaks of matters which fall within his observation. Read it. Hand it around, and let the misguided mother and sister and wives, who urge desertion, take warning. There are sad delusions that we are obliged to publish, but the country demands the publication.

For the Confederate.

MILITARY COURT 3d Corps A. N. V., March 13, 1865.

My Dear Colonel:—I write for the purpose of invoking your aid and that of the other gentlemen of the Press, in our State, in warning the people and especially those who are wives and parents, against the fatal tendency of the letters they too frequently write to the soldiers in our army. Knowing you as well as I do, I have no hesitation in asking your assistance in imploring these ill advised people to stop a practice which causes the disgraceful death of their friends, and must entail upon themselves a life time of misery and remorse.

From my observation as an officer of the line, I had become satisfied that the chief cause of desertion was the advice and entreaties our soldiers received from home; and having been temporarily on duty with the Military Court of our corps, I have had official confirmation of this opinion.

Within the last few days Sergeant Thomas Perrett, Co. G. 26th Regiment N. C. Troops, (Governor Vance's old Regiment) a soldier from Carney Creek, Chatham County, North Carolina, has been on trial for desertion. I give his residence and name in full because I deem this an unfit time for false delicacy.

It appears that Sergt. Perrett was on the 22nd February, last, in command of his company, that on that night, he with seventeen others of his company deserted, some with and some without arms—that they were arrested, by one of the crossings of the Roanoke river, and brought back to camp under guard. Ten or fifteen others, from other companies, one belonging to the same Regiment, deserted at the same time; some of these also were brought back.

In his defence, Sergt. Perrett proved that he volunteered on the 10th January, 1861; and has been a good soldier ever since in camp and battle; that he has always discovered men from leaving their commands without proper authority—that when the command would, for their greater protection, be ordered to lie down and fight, he would always stand up and fight—that he never laid down in action, but always stood up and fought. His Captain testifies, further, that in his opinion there has never been a better soldier in the Confederate service than Sergt. Perrett, and said emphatically that he had often wished he was as brave a man as the Sergt.; that he was conspicuous in the Regiment for gallantry. He was wounded at Gettysburg, and the "Widow" of his mother, ever since he entered the service to desert and return home. Witness had seen letters from them, advising this, and one letter, especially from the mother of accused, stating that he would ruin himself as well as them by remaining. The accused also submitted for the consideration of the court, a letter from his mother Mary Perrett, in which the following sentence occurs: "We have plenty to do as if you and Daniel was at home. You know you ought not to stay there every one that goes to the Yankees desert, and they thought they were doing right. I guess you will be killed or wounded before long; if you are killed, it will be a trouble to me as long as I live, and no pleasure to you; if you would leave there it would be a heap better for you and a great deal of pleasure for me."

This is substantially the record in the case. The accused is quite a young man, and when I looked upon him and saw him, as it were, standing up alone and fighting undaunted by the danger around him, disdaining to seek shelter while his comrades, although he too were brave men, were under cover, and then thought how soon he must die the fellow's death, tied to a stake, with his head bound with the shame and ignominy of his position, I shuddered with horror. From him to whom much is given much is required, and therefore, officers, and especially commanding officers, while they may direct their command to lie down, we unfrequently, feel it incumbent on ourselves to remain standing. This however is neither desired nor required of those in the ranks, but it is useless for me to enlarge to you upon the courage of the man in the ranks who never leaves cover, who always stands up and fights. You know there is not one in a hundred thousand who will do it. Judging from the evidence, (and a great deal of it is lost by the "substance" only being committed to writing) I have never known a braver man or better soldier, and yet, this man, who for three years and a half has resisted the entreaties of his parents, has at last in a weak moment yielded to them, and in doing so, has committed a crime and under such circumstances as to render it impossible, so far as human foresight can discover, for him to escape the forfeit of his life. His mother spoke prophetic words, as his death will, indeed, be a trouble to her as long as she lives and well will it be for her if it be a trouble for this life only.

The experience of all armies of all nations has declared that desertion must be punished with death in time of war, and unfortunately at this very time the necessity of our service imperatively demands a stern and unflinching execution of this rule of Military Law. How then can a man who is in command of his company and who not only deserts himself, but carries seven or eight of his men with him with arms in their hands, be pardoned? If he and his comrades in guilt be spared, will it not teach the lesson that to desert in a body is a sure way to secure immunity from punishment? My sympathies have never been so strongly enlisted in behalf of any one, as they have been in behalf of the wretched young man, who, in mitigation of his crime, was obliged to plead the criminal entreaties of his own mother. I have never seen a man so overwhelmed with the disgrace of his situation—so perfectly crushed with the weight of shame I could not think the big tears that poured from their way down his cheeks were caused by an unmanly fear in one, who, with undaunted eye and unflinching cheek had so often confronted death, and I honestly believe that, if he could be spared he would still be the model soldier, and were it not for the belief that the exigency of the service imperatively demanded he should pay the penalty of his crime with his life, and that in no other way can he adequately expiate the guilt of his offence, I could never vote for him to be shot; but this being my opinion all that I can do, is to hold up the sad fate of this misguided man as a terrible warning to our people, and to implore them, by the love they bear their friends if not for the love they bear the cause in which we are engaged, to cease persuading them to abandon their colors.

What must be the feelings of the mother when she learns, that upon her own head

rests the blood of her child—that it was her influence which has blasted the peerless and priceless name he had won—that it was her persuasions which have converted her hero son into a deserter, convicted and condemned to be shot.

As a relief to this dismal record let me cite one more case, which, though melancholy enough, yet presents one noble and consoling fact. A young man from Stanley county, arrested, tried and convicted on the same charge, and condemned to be shot, had on his person when arrested, a letter from his father, in which, after deplored the spirit of desertion reported to be prevailing in the regiment to which his son belonged the noble old man said, "if the whole army leaves, I wish my son to be the last man to desert his colors." In this case the court have forwarded an earnest appeal for mercy to the President, and asks that for the sake of such a father, the life of his son may be spared.

I hope this case may present an additional motive to parents and friends to write no letters to the army, except those of encouragement and sympathy; an earnest appeal to stand true to their glorious cause of liberty and independence.

I beg that you will publish the facts I have thus given you, and call the attention of our people in suitable remarks, and also ask the other papers of the State to pursue a like course.

For the Confederate.

CAMP COOKE'S N. C. BRIGADE, A. N. V., ON THE LINE NEAR HATCHEE'S RUN.

At a meeting of the enlisted men of Cooke's Brigade, held on the evening of the 8th of March, 1865, Sergt. S. B. Staton, of the 16th N. C. Regiment, was called to the Chair, and Sergt. Thos. Alex. Britt, of the same Regiment, was elected to act as Secretary.

The Chairman then explained the object of the meeting, and a motion being made and adopted to appoint a committee, consisting of one from each Regiment in the Brigade, to draft resolutions expressive of that object, the following gentlemen were selected, viz: Sergt. W. B. Royall, 65th, Sergt. Maj. E. Raper, 48th, Corp'l F. E. Clavette, 27th, Corp'l J. M. Austin, 15th, and Private J. C. Mills, 27th N. C. Regiments; whereupon the committee retired, and after some very appropriate music by the Band of the 55th N. C. Regiment, reported, through their Chairman, the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is both wise and expedient that we should assemble in times like these, when the dark clouds are gathering thick and dense in the horizon of our national existence, for mutual encouragement and for the purpose of publishing to the world, our sentiments of undiminished attachment to our glorious cause and our fixed and unalterable determination to resist to the utter end, the deadly enemies of our rights and liberties, the devastators of our homes, the desecrators of our altars and fire-sides. And,

WHEREAS, Repeated efforts have been made by our authorities, through the instrumentality and under the leadership of some of our most distinguished statesmen, representing the talents and the different political opinions of our people, to bring about in some form a cessation of hostilities, in order that some scheme might be devised to bring to an honorable termination, the war which is being waged with such relentless fury against an innocent people, contending only for rights, once held dear by every true American, asking only the privilege of exercising those rights, as bequeathed to us by our ancestors; a majority of whom claim with pride as the land of their nativity, that portion of our once common country now lorded over by the tyrannical and implacable foe, and,

WHEREAS, Furthermore, our principles and the basis upon which we stand as a nation, struggling for a place among the independent nations of the earth, are well defined and understood though not appreciated by our enemies as well as foreign Powers; be it therefore,

Resolved, That relying implicitly upon the justice of our cause, acknowledging the overruling Providence of an Allwise God, and believing that though He often in His infinite wisdom, inflicts upon us just chastisements for national guilt and arrogant pride—yet that He will not suffer the cause of error and wickedness to prevail over right and truth—we are determined never to yield until the last resource is expended and the last blow inflicted.

Resolved, That there is in the present crisis, no cause for alarm, provided those who now claim to be true friends of the South remain firm and united, losing no opportunity, to encourage those who are necessary, and determined to make all sacrifices (when) needed for the good of their country.

Resolved, That our people at home have a weighty and serious responsibility resting upon them, to stand true to their principles, and to manifest in their power to maintain to great extent the strength and efficiency of our armies, by always encouraging fidelity to the cause and ever manifesting an abhorrence for the crime of desertion so great, that the same spirit may be communicated to our brave soldiers in the field, many of our misguided comrades, be thus saved the disgrace of the deserter's doom, or the mortification of having in an unguarded hour forsaken their colors and our common cause, though some of them may afterwards be led to repent their course and determined to retrieve their reputation by voluntarily returning to their places beside their comrades, and resolved never more to be led astray.

Resolved, That the course pursued by our able and patriotic Governor is worthy of our highest admiration, and that he has set us an example which it should be our highest ambition to imitate.

Resolved, That we place implicit confidence in the skill and ability of our beloved Commander-in-Chief, and that we heartily approve any reasonable measures that he may propose or adopt, to promote the efficiency or discipline of our armies.

Resolved, That though assistance may come from a source whence we least expect it, yet it is neither wise nor safe to look to foreign powers for intervention, but with a firm reliance upon the justice of an Omnipotent Providence, it is our glorious privilege and our appeals at the Court of Heaven for peace and deliverance.

After some very apt remarks from Cap. R. W. Joyce of the 27th, Sergt. S. B. Staton of the 15th and Lieut. Charles R. Jones of the 55th N. C. Regts: On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting, and the preamble and resolutions adopted, be published in one of the Richmond papers, the Raleigh *Confederate*, and Fayetteville *Observer*, with the request that other papers will please copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

S. B. STATON, Chm'n.

THOS. ALEX. BRITT, Sec'y.

The Salem Press learns, that the resignation of E. A. Vogler, Esq., as a Bonded Agent of the Q. M. Department has been accepted by the government, and Mr. John D. Siewers, of that place, has been appointed in this stead. The Press pronounces it to be a good appointment.

**The News.**

SHERIDAN'S RAID—DAMAGE TO THE CANAL, ETC. The Lynchburg papers of Monday and Tuesday bring us some details of the raid through the upper county, which, in view of the facts that Sheridan has communicated with Gen. Grant from Columbia, we conceive to be puzzle to withhold, and, therefore, lay them before our readers.

The Virginia says that the Yankee division sent in that direction followed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as far as Buffalo river, burning the railroad bridge at that point. Every bridge between Columbia and the Potomac, a distance of more than forty miles, has been destroyed, and much of the track torn up, though the extent of the damage done has not yet been ascertained.

The nearest approach they made to Lynchburg was New Glasgow, 17 miles distant, where a small party of them burnt the railroad depot.

On Wednesday, a party estimated at from two to three thousand, appeared at South Creek, supposed to be making for the South side of James River. The fine bridge over the river being burnt on their approach, they contented themselves with loud curses upon our Reserves who were stationed on the other side of the river. They turned the boat of the James River Canal Company at Bent Creek. They had captured four of our scouts that were left in the hands of an equal number of their troops who being cut off from the main force by the burning of the river bridge, gave themselves up to their prisoners and were brought to this city.

The raiders burned every mill they could find along James river; destroyed all the tobacco and tobacco houses, and carried away all the horses and negroes they could lay hands upon. They shot about 300 of the broken down horses on the plantation of Mr. W. B. Cabell, below New Market, and, of course, took off all the horses belonging to that gentleman they could find. It is said that about 300 Yankees crossed the river opposite Columbia on Friday, but recrossed to the North side immediately.

The Republican of Tuesday says that the raiders commenced at Bent Creek, the work of destruction to the canal, which is reported to be very badly damaged from about twenty-five miles below here to Columbia, and possibly further down towards Richmond. Every lock on the canal is said to have been destroyed, and in several places the banks have been blown away. The aqueduct at Columbia is said to be badly damaged.

The destruction to private property along the route of the raiders is represented to be immense.

The people were stripped of horses, negroes and meat and bread, and many are left without a morsel of food.—*Rich. Whig.*

**A Brutal Murder.**

A correspondent in the Winston *Sentinel* furnishes an account of a murder, which occurred on the night of the 2nd inst., at the residence of W. P. Kallum Esq., in Stokes county. The correspondent says, two persons concerned in the affair, have been in the neighborhood since the latter part of November last, with exception of two weeks in February, they were gone, as they said to their command. One represented his name as being Capt. Wm. C. Williams, the other as being Lieut. John W. Moore; said they were Kentuckians and belonged to Morgan's cavalry, and that they were out on furlough. During their first stay they were considered nice gentlemen and to be what they represented themselves to be, but in their last stay their manners caused some suspicion that they were not altogether right. They were shrewd and well posted in Government affairs, pretended to be strong Southern men, very inquisitive about the principal men around, inquiring about their politics, property, money, &c. They had a list of the names of men of Secession principles and of Union principles. They went well armed at all times, and were cautious against surprise, not even opening their chamber door of a tramping to let the servant in, to kindle fire, unless they carried pistol in hand.

On Sunday previous to the murder, Capt. Williams arrested two deserters, Dial and one of his companions. He shot each one badly in the back, and said that he made no resistance, and that Dial saluted him when he entered the house, that they knew each other well, and that they had often frolicked together at that same house. On the night of the murder they were staying at Esq. Kallum's, they came there in the evening, and had not been there before, since they arrested the deserters. At bed time they went to bed as usual, both sleeping in the same bed, in a room to themselves. While before day the family was awakened by the report of fire arms in the room in which the Capt. and Lieut. were sleeping; in a little while the Capt. was out doors still firing, and called to Esq. Kallum, "that they were shooting deserters," had attacked us, and shot the Lieut. tenant in the head and killed him." Of course it was enough to alarm the family; indeed they were so much alarmed, that they thought nothing else than that the deserters or their friends had done the bloody deed as retaliation. "Nor was the veil raised from their eyes until the neighbors came in during the day, and examining into the circumstances of the case, the way that he was shot, the powder marks showing that he was shot with a pistol and placed deliberately against the victims' heads while sound asleep, and other circumstances not necessary to mention here, all going to prove that the Lieut. was murdered by his companion Capt. Williams.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

CRUSHED SUGAR, BROWN SUGAR.

GREEN TEA. RIO COFFEE. SODA, FLOUR.

For sale by J. KINSEY.

**COMMITTED TO JAIL.**

Taken up and committed to the jail of Wake county, the following negroes, to wit: Isaac, 5 feet 6 inches high, black, about 24 years old, and says he belongs to Maj. Fickland; Preston, about 6 feet high, 18 years old, of bright color, and belongs to Phillip Richardson. Stephen, about 5 feet high, 14 years old, black color, and belongs to Major Fickland. Ebenezer, 5 feet 11 inches high, 28 years old, black, and belongs to Major Fickland. Hardy, about 5 feet high, 19 years old, black, and says he belongs to James Murphy. Addition, about 6 feet high, 19 or 20 years old, says he belongs to Harrison-Pope. Mack, 5 feet 6 inches high, 25 years old, and says he belongs to James Gaff, of Anson co., N. C. A boy, who says his name is David Alford, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 45 years old, (appears to be foolish) and says he don't know who he belongs to.

The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, pay charges prove property, and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law. W. H. HIGH, Sheriff. Raleigh March 22. dt

## The News.

SHERIDAN'S RAID—DAMAGE TO THE CANAL, ETC. The Lynchburg papers of Monday and Tuesday bring us some details of the raid through the upper county, which, in view of the facts that Sheridan has communicated with Gen. Grant from Columbia, we conceive to be puzzle to withhold, and, therefore, lay them before our readers.

The Virginia says that the Yankee division sent in that direction followed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as far as Buffalo river, burning the railroad bridge at that point. Every bridge between Columbia and the Potomac, a distance of more than forty miles, has been destroyed, and much of the track torn up, though the extent of the damage done has not yet been ascertained.

The nearest approach they made to Lynchburg was New Glasgow, 17 miles distant, where a small party of them burnt the railroad depot.

On Wednesday, a party estimated at from two to three thousand, appeared at South Creek, supposed to be making for the South side of James River. The fine bridge over the river being burnt on their approach, they contented themselves with loud curses upon our Reserves who were stationed on the other side of the river. They turned the boat of the James River Canal Company at Bent Creek. They had captured four of our scouts that were left in the hands of an equal number of their troops who being cut off from the main force by the burning of the river bridge, gave themselves up to their prisoners and were brought to this city.

The raiders burned every mill they could find along James river; destroyed all the tobacco and tobacco houses, and carried away all the horses and negroes they could lay hands upon. They shot about 300 of the broken down horses on the plantation of Mr. W. B. Cabell, below New Market, and, of course, took off all the horses belonging to that gentleman they could find. It is said that about 300 Yankees crossed the river opposite Columbia on Friday, but recrossed to the North side immediately.

The Republican of Tuesday says that the raiders commenced at Bent Creek, the work of destruction to the canal, which is reported to be very badly damaged from about twenty-five miles below here to Columbia, and possibly further down towards Richmond. Every lock on the canal is said to have been destroyed, and in several places the banks have been blown away. The aqueduct at Columbia is said to be badly damaged.

The destruction to private property along the route of the raiders is represented to be immense.

The people were stripped of horses, negroes and meat and bread, and many are left without a morsel of food.—*Rich. Whig.*

**A Brutal Murder.**

A correspondent in the Winston *Sentinel* furnishes an account of a murder, which occurred on the night of the 2nd inst., at the residence of W. P. Kallum Esq., in Stokes county. The correspondent says, two persons concerned in the affair, have been in the neighborhood since the latter part of November last, with exception of two weeks in February, they were gone, as they said to their command. One represented his name as being Capt.